

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.

Charlotte, (N. C.) January 26, 1838.

[NO. 508.]

J. H. HARRIS, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS.
Two Dollars, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Court advertisements charged 25 cents higher, and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular price, for advertisements by the year.

Agent—Major R. M. Cameron is appointed agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1838.	1837.	1836.
Jan. 1. 1838.	Dec. 31. 1837.	Dec. 31. 1836.
Tuesday, 1. 1838.	Monday, 31. 1837.	Monday, 31. 1836.
Wednesday, 2. 1838.	Tuesday, 30. 1837.	Tuesday, 30. 1836.
Thursday, 3. 1838.	Wednesday, 29. 1837.	Wednesday, 29. 1836.
Friday, 4. 1838.	Thursday, 28. 1837.	Thursday, 28. 1836.
Saturday, 5. 1838.	Friday, 27. 1837.	Friday, 27. 1836.
Sunday, 6. 1838.	Saturday, 26. 1837.	Saturday, 26. 1836.
Monday, 7. 1838.	Sunday, 25. 1837.	Sunday, 25. 1836.
Tuesday, 8. 1838.	Monday, 24. 1837.	Monday, 24. 1836.
Wednesday, 9. 1838.	Tuesday, 23. 1837.	Tuesday, 23. 1836.
Thursday, 10. 1838.	Wednesday, 22. 1837.	Wednesday, 22. 1836.
Friday, 11. 1838.	Thursday, 21. 1837.	Thursday, 21. 1836.
Saturday, 12. 1838.	Friday, 20. 1837.	Friday, 20. 1836.
Sunday, 13. 1838.	Saturday, 19. 1837.	Saturday, 19. 1836.
Monday, 14. 1838.	Sunday, 18. 1837.	Sunday, 18. 1836.
Tuesday, 15. 1838.	Monday, 17. 1837.	Monday, 17. 1836.
Wednesday, 16. 1838.	Tuesday, 16. 1837.	Tuesday, 16. 1836.
Thursday, 17. 1838.	Wednesday, 15. 1837.	Wednesday, 15. 1836.
Friday, 18. 1838.	Thursday, 14. 1837.	Thursday, 14. 1836.
Saturday, 19. 1838.	Friday, 13. 1837.	Friday, 13. 1836.
Sunday, 20. 1838.	Saturday, 12. 1837.	Saturday, 12. 1836.
Monday, 21. 1838.	Sunday, 11. 1837.	Sunday, 11. 1836.
Tuesday, 22. 1838.	Monday, 10. 1837.	Monday, 10. 1836.
Wednesday, 23. 1838.	Tuesday, 9. 1837.	Tuesday, 9. 1836.
Thursday, 24. 1838.	Wednesday, 8. 1837.	Wednesday, 8. 1836.
Friday, 25. 1838.	Thursday, 7. 1837.	Thursday, 7. 1836.
Saturday, 26. 1838.	Friday, 6. 1837.	Friday, 6. 1836.
Sunday, 27. 1838.	Saturday, 5. 1837.	Saturday, 5. 1836.
Monday, 28. 1838.	Sunday, 4. 1837.	Sunday, 4. 1836.
Tuesday, 29. 1838.	Monday, 3. 1837.	Monday, 3. 1836.
Wednesday, 30. 1838.	Tuesday, 2. 1837.	Tuesday, 2. 1836.
Thursday, 31. 1838.	Wednesday, 1. 1837.	Wednesday, 1. 1836.

Notice!!
No more giving sharp notices, we will just say to the public and those who are so liberally patronized as since we are among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us an still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with CASH. We have still on hand a superior

Stock of Goods,
which we will sell low, on time to punctual orders, and still lower to such as pay cash.
TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
Charlotte, Jan. 15, 1838. 817

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to Daniel Ledwell, are hereby notified, that his books are in my hands, by virtue of a Deed of Trust, signed on the 15th instant, to secure the payment of a debt due the firm of Taylor & Chaffin. All those indebted are requested to call on me immediately and close their accounts.
J. L. MARTIN, Executor.
Jan. 15, 1838. 813

NOTICE.
HAVING become Agent for A. J. M. Grevard, Esq., I now have and will continue to keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of **IRON**, at his old prices, for cash, either by the whole or retail. Orders from a distance, giving a description of the iron wanted, will promptly attended to.
LEROY SPRINGS.
Jan. 17, 1838. 817

NOTICE.
All those indebted to the estate of Jan. A. Simmons, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by cash or Note; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time specified by law, or this notice will be in bar of their recovery.
W. C. SIMMONS, Adm'r.
Jan. 13, 1838. 837

NOTICE.
On Thursday, the 15th of February next, I will sell at Public Sale, my plantation, on which I now live, containing **150 acres** of valuable Land, and all improved. Whoever wishes to purchase, would do well to call and see before day of sale.

—ALSO—
Corn, Fodder, Oats, Peas, Hucks,
CATTLE,
HOGS,
SHEEP,
A quantity of Pickled PORK,
Farming Tools, Smith Tools,
Dutch Fan, Wagon and Harness,
Household & Kitchen Furniture, &c.
Terms easy and made known on the day of sale.

will sell any of the above-mentioned property previous to the day of sale.
Jan. 15, 1838. 884
B. B. All persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to settle on or before the 15th of February next, or they may be left to pay cash.

NOTICE.
All those indebted to Evan Hagler by Book Account, are hereby notified that Books are in my hands as trustee; and said Evan Hagler assigned his books to me of Messrs. Morrison & Harris, for the use of him to them, on the 13th day of October, 1837, and no offset will be taken that date.
H. C. OWENS, Trustee.
B. B. All those indebted, are requested to make payment, by Cash or Note, immediately, as the business must and shall be closed, and those that do not settle by the day of February, their accounts will be left out for collection.
H. C. OWENS, Trustee.
Jan. 2, 1838. 807

To our Customers!
HAVING been so many sharp notices in the last Journal, for debtors to come forward and settle their accounts either by Cash or Note, and the dreadful consequences which will result from a failure to comply, we almost feel a delicacy in sounding a similar alarm to the ears of our friends; but justice to ourselves demands a similar announcement, and we feel confident that no reasonable man will raise any objections to closing his account once a year. If money is out of the question, we will take your signature, and in doing this we render the larger much more beautiful in appearance and less liable to the production of litigation.
WILLIAMS & BOYD.
Jan. 3, 1838. 807

N. B. We are still very anxious to sell goods to our old friends and customers and will do so upon as reasonable terms as we can, consistent with our interest.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favors. Having disposed of the *Shears and Taps*, it becomes necessary to close business without delay. It is expected that those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy Journeymen and Merchants. All accounts not settled by February Court, will be handed over for collection.
WM. J. KEAHEY.
Charlotte, Jan. 3, 1838. 811

N. B. Alexander & Jamison having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual. I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.
WM. J. KEAHEY.

NEW FIRM.
ALEXANDER & JAMISON
TENDER their services as Tailors to the public. No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to fit well, and made in the most durable manner. A fair trial is all they wish to secure public confidence.
THOS. A. ALEXANDER.
JAS. JAMISON.
Charlotte, January, 1838. 811
N. B. Corn, Flour, Pork, Butter, &c. taken in payment for work.
A. & J.

Charlotte Male Academy.
LIBERAL provisions having been made by the Citizens of this village, for the establishment of a *Male Academy* by the erection of a good and commodious edifice, we now take pleasure in informing the public that it will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday morning, 8th day of January, 1838. The Rev. A. J. Leavenworth who has been procured to preside over the Institution, will devote to it his constant personal attention; and from his long experience in the instruction of youth and acknowledged abilities, it is confidently believed he will not disappoint the reasonable expectations which his patrons may found upon his exertions.

The course of study will be substantially the same as that in other Academies. While the various classical authors will be thoroughly and rigidly taught, there will be special attention paid to the rudiments of English Education, designed to qualify young men for the active pursuits of life. Peculiar advantage will be afforded in the study of Geography, Philosophy and the other sciences from the use of the valuable apparatus already in possession of the Teacher. The site of our Academy being sufficiently remote from the din and attractions of the village, although within a moderate walk from any part of it, must be regarded as favorable. And we are authorized to say, that board may be had in families of high respectability, either in town or at the distance of one mile from it in the country, at \$7 per month.

Terms.
For the English branches, \$10 per ann. 5 months. Languages, 815

As the number of pupils is limited and the complement nearly obtained, an early application may be necessary to secure admission.

H. C. OWENS, Trustee.
MILES HILL, Building Committee.
J. D. BOYD, Committee.
Charlotte, January, 1838. 737

Farmers & Planters Almanac
FOR
1838,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
either by the Gross, Dozen, or Single One.

Young men.—Why do you marry?—As to the old votary of celibacy that hangs on the skirts of society, resting in confirmed habits of Bachelorian; we have nothing to say to him. If he has proved invulnerable to the charms and attractions of female delicacy, much less can we expect to reach him by argument. Little hope remains but for the old bachelor to die in his sin.

But there is a generation of young men, now in the maturity of youthful vigor, whom we ask, feelingly ask, *why do you marry?* The popular answer is always ready—you 'can't get any body,' when if any other were to whisper it about that you 'couldn't get any body,' you would feel it as an unpardonable insult. The truth however of this just will ultimately overtake you, before you are fully prepared for its sad reality.

Generally speaking, a man ought to marry from 21 to 27 years of age. If he resolves to pass 30, we call him on the wrong side of the fence. It is no excuse that you wish to rove at large, and see the world, that you may be the more useful to society. Let society take care of itself. Charity begins at home; and your first great duty is to secure your own substantial happiness.

Young men, the advice commonly given you, is wrong. You are told that if one woman lights your professions, "try another." Not so! by this means, you will soon get out of credit with the girls. Our advice is, *hang on and persevere.* We happen just now to recollect an anecdote that may serve here as a practical illustration. An ardent lover had long, and, as it seemed at times, unsuccessfully, attempted to court the sole object of his affections. At last in a hasty fit of impatience, he seized the Bible from a shelf, and raising it in a swearing posture, exclaimed, "So sure as there is truth contained in this Book, I never intend to accede to your proposals of marriage!" Our hero instantly seized the same book, and with no less earnestness replied—"So sure as there is truth contained in this book, I never was sure of you till this moment." The fair one instantly melted into tenderness, yielded up her hand—and the sequel of the story goes on to state, a happier couple never lived.

Those ranks of society which claim to be the highest and most refined may possibly object to this plain, straightforward hang on course that we recommend—as being deficient in genteel delicacy; but after all, we think the common country method of old fashioned courtships, let the parties be high or low, best calculated to advance the happiness of domestic life.—*Southern Citizen.*

Trouble in Newfoundland—embryo rebellion.—There are signs abroad, even in Newfoundland, that her Majesty's troops, now on their way to Upper Canada, may be needed nearer home. The Legislature of Newfoundland adjourned on the 20th November—without granting the supplies, and the Governor in a pet, prorogued them. Delegations were to be sent to England by the Assembly. The Hon. Chief Justice of Newfoundland had instituted an action against three of the members of the House of Assembly, for a libel uttered in the course of some discussion in the House. The damages were laid at \$8000.—[*N. Y. Express.*]

Movement on the Vermont Frontiers.—The inhabitants of Swanton, Vt. to the number of 600, have had a meeting denouncing the tory government of Lower Canada, and their threats of firing the American towns on the frontiers where the patriots have fled for refuge. They have resolved to raise volunteer companies to protect themselves and the refugees, and declare that the offer of rewards for the apprehension of the patriots is an insult to the honor and sympathies of the American people. The towns of St. Albans and Franklin are also in motion. At Burlington a large public meeting has been held of the same tenor as above. The Burlington Free Press says there is but one spirit in that quarter, and that is for the Patriots. Express sympathy, but take no steps to compromise the country.

An Iron Horse.—A mechanic named David Ritter, of New Haven, has invented an iron horse, that is propelled by springs by turning of a crank, which the rider does with the greatest ease, the horse is a fact simile of a live one, and will go at the rate of twenty miles an hour. He thinks there will be no use for rail-roads, as it will be much cheaper, as the horse will not eat one bushel of oats in fifty years, only a little oiling three or four times a year.

A Remarkable fondness for Pumpkin Pie.—The editor of the Philadelphia Ledger says, that he should like to be thrown into a pumpkin-pie as big as Lake Superior, only deeper, and obliged to eat his way out!

We are requested by one of the attending Physicians of the late Nathaniel Macon, to contradict the assertion said to have been made by Mr. Macon, that "Physicians charge dead men more than the living."—*Warrenton Reporter.*

FROM THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) PRESS.
INVITATION TO GOV DUDLEY.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1837.

His Excellency, Gov. Dudley:
Sir—The undersigned, a Committee in behalf of a number of the Citizens of this Town and its vicinity, desirous of testifying their regard for your character, and the gratification they feel at your present visit, connected as it is with the development of the resources of this section by a system of Internal Improvements, which must result in benefit and honor to the whole State, respectfully invite you to partake with them of a Public Dinner on the 18th instant.

D. C. Freeman, John Myers, Joshua Taylor, M. Shaw, John B. Hawks, J. Ellison, R. H. Bonner, John Norcum, S. Runyon, H. I. Toole, Committee.

REPLY.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1837.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor of receiving your kind invitation; in behalf of the citizens of this Town and vicinity, to partake with them of a Public Dinner on the 18th instant, and regret sincerely that the limited period which has been prescribed in the Board of the Literary Fund, to visit this section of the State, to collect information and make the necessary arrangements preparatory to draining the swamp lands, which has been committed to its management, deprives me of the pleasure of accepting the same.

I will take the opportunity to say, that the examination of the lands in the county of Hyde, has resulted in the full conviction, that too much importance has not and cannot be attached to this work; and if the draining can be successfully executed, (of which I can see no good reason to doubt,) it will prove a source of no inconsiderable wealth to the State, and secure to the inhabitants of that section, what is of more importance, the blessings of health and contentment.

Be pleased, Gentlemen, to accept yourselves, and suffer me to tender, through you, to our mutual constituents, the assurance of the sincere regard and great respect of
Your ob't servant,
EDWARD R. DUDLEY.

To Messrs. D. C. Freeman, J. Taylor, J. Myers, M. Shaw, John B. Hawks, J. Ellison, R. H. Bonner, John Norcum, S. Runyon, and H. I. Toole—Committee.

The Dinner was intended as complimentary to Gov. Dudley and the Members of the Literary Board. Invitations were sent to Messrs. Charles Mapley, David W. Stone, and Wm. A. Blount, the other members of the Board, and letters were received from them, respectfully declining the invitation.

Equalization of Exchanges.—The last Raleigh Standard says that "the Exchange of the country have become spontaneously equalized, without the intervention of a National Bank," &c. For the truth of this extraordinary assertion, we refer to the following extract from the letter of the Washington correspondent of the National Intelligencer, of the 30th ult., which came to hand on the same day and in the same mail with the Standard:—

Ratio of Exchange in New York on other Cities.	
Boston,	1 1/2 to 2 1/2
Philadelphia,	1 1/2 to 2 1/2
Baltimore,	2 to 2 1/2
Richmond,	2 1/2 to 3
Charleston,	1 1/2 to 2
Cincinnati,	5 to 6
Augusta, (Ga.)	3 to 3 1/2
Savannah,	3 to 3 1/2
Mobile,	5 1/2 to 6
New Orleans,	9 1/2 to 3

In addition to this, let us inform the Standard that the Notes of our neighboring Banks of South Carolina are daily sold in our town at 24 per cent. discount. This is equalizing the exchanges with a vengeance.

In the same article, the Standard says that Mr. Biddle declared the present Pennsylvania Bank "more competent" than the late U. S. Bank to accomplish the benefits of a National Institution. This is a mistake in the Standard. The remark attributed to Mr. Biddle was, that the present charter was a better one for the stockholders than the old one—that is, that it was one by which the Bank would realize a higher rate of profit for the stockholders. It is ridiculous to expect the present Bank, which is confined in its operations, and deprived of the advantage of having its notes received by government, to have the same power over the exchanges as an institution with a Branch in every State, &c.; and Mr. Biddle has but little credit for common sense among those who charge him with the folly of such an expression.

Whistling to keep up courage.—A public meeting has been held in Warrenton, by the friends of the Administration, to ascertain whether the Whig victory in N. York had disheartened the people of Warren—"the neighbors and compeers of Nathaniel Macon"—whereat which Resolutions were passed expressing an increase of confidence in Mr. Van Buren.—*Star.*

Education.—To ascribe a man's good qualities to his tutor is about as wise as to ascribe the fragrance of a plant to the soil that nurtured it.

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 21.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1837.

Messrs. GALLS & SEATON: The statements of Mr. Sheppard, Gen. Thompson, and Gen. Carter, render a few remarks necessary on my part.

In referring to the two former, in my former communication, I did not suppose that either of them had authorized the article which called forth my remarks; nor had I any intention to wound their feelings. My object was to bring out all the facts, with the view to put down effectually the slanderous charges of inconsistency in reference to my course on the fourth instalment at the extra session, with the vile insinuations as to my motives.

We have now a full statement of the conversation, according to the recollection of those present, and it shows that I am confident it would, that "in doing so, I was not the fourth instalment, rather than borrow money to meet it." I did not set incensurably with anything I had said. The alternative on which I acted was a contingency not contemplated in the conversation, and on which, of course, it did not turn. As to the fourth instalment, I was then, am now, and ever have been, in favor of executing the act according to its true intent and purpose. We all know its object was to get rid of an unmanageable surplus, by depositing it with the States; with the double view of withdrawing it from the immediate control of the Executive, and the deposite banks, where it was believed to be a dangerous source of patronage and corruption, and placing it in a deposite safer than those banks; and I stand prepared to execute the act to the full, as far as my vote may go, whenever there is an available surplus beyond the probable expenditure of the Government; which the States will receive, whether it be cash or paper. Several of my friends in Congress know that such were my views at the extra session, and that there was none more cautious than myself, to carry out the act, according to my conception of its true intent and object. But further I could not go. I shall never agree to raise money by loan or taxes, to make a surplus to be deposited with the States; and this was the ground I took in debate on the postponement of the fourth instalment. Such a course would, indeed, have been inconsistent in me, abhorrent to every thing I have ever done or said in reference to the subject; and rather than raise a cent by taxing or borrowing, to be deposited, I would not have hesitated a moment to obliterate the act from the statute book. To do either, would be a gross and dangerous perversion of the act, and resist its execution.

In my former remarks I neither affirmed nor denied the truth of the statement as to the alleged conversation, and confined myself simply to repelling the charge of inconsistency between what I may have said and did; because I had a very indistinct recollection of the conversation. I had an impression of having conversed on the subject on my way here, but whether it was in the stage, or on the steamboat, or in some public house, or with whom, or what I said, I had no recollection; but of one thing I was perfectly confident, that I could not have said anything, fairly understood, inconsistent with what I did, as that rested on fixed principles, long established in my mind, and on which I stand openly committed in report and debate. I complain not, but it is deeply to be regretted, that casual conversations, which are so easy to be misunderstood, should find their way into public journals. It places those in public life in an awkward situation. If they are reserved, they expose themselves to the imputation of improper motives; and if they converse freely, they are liable to be misrepresented.

I ask, as an act of justice, that those who may publish the statements to which this refers, should publish this also.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Election of Senator.—Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, the Legislature of Maryland elected Wm. D. MERRICK, Esq. of Charles County, a Senator to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the death of Governor KENN.

Mr. Merrick received sixty-one votes, and there were thirty-three blanks. These last were cast by the Van Buren members, and one Whig was absent.

The New Senator is a gentleman of long experience in public affairs, having been many years a member of the House of Delegates, in which he distinguished himself by his assiduity in business, and his devotion to the great cause of internal improvement. He is a fluent and ready debater, and will represent, both with fidelity and ability, in the national councils, the State which he has so long served in her domestic legislation.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

New York, Jan. 8.—Specie Found.—A tin box, very much decayed, containing several hundred sovereigns, and a silk handkerchief, containing Spanish dollars, the whole amounting to six or seven thousand dollars, was found by two boys on Thursday afternoon in Pierpont's Hill, Brooklyn.—*(Mercantile Advertiser.)*

From the Richmond Whig.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

We published some time since, from the Life of Burr, a statement of the circumstances attending the Presidential Election in 1801. That statement contained a grave and serious charge against Mr. Jefferson, which we are happy now to find is substantially refuted.

We republish the accusation, that the refutation may be more apparent.

The author of the Life of Burr says:

"The ceremony of opening [the electoral returns] was performed in the presence of the two houses. The package of a state having been opened by the Vice-President, it was handed by him to the tellers. Mr. Jefferson was the presiding officer. On opening the package endorsed Georgia votes, it was discovered to be totally irregular. The statement now about to be given is derived from an honorable gentleman, a member of Congress from the State of New York during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and yet living in this State. He says that Mr. Wells (a teller on the part of the Senate) informed him that the envelope was blank; that the return of the votes was not authenticated by the signatures of the electors, or any of them, either on the outside or inside of the envelope, or in any other manner; that it merely stated in the inside that the votes of Georgia were, for Thomas Jefferson four, and for Aaron Burr four, without the signature of any person whatever. Mr. Wells added, that he was very undecided as to the proper course to be pursued by the tellers. It was, however, suggested by one of them that the paper should be handed to the presiding officer, without any statement from the tellers, except that the return was informal; that he consented to this arrangement under the firm conviction that Mr. Jefferson would announce the nature of the informality from the chair; but, to his utmost surprise, he (Mr. Jefferson) rapidly declared that the votes of Georgia were four for Thomas Jefferson, and four for Aaron Burr, without noticing their informality, and in a hurried manner put them aside, and then broke the seals and handed to the tellers the package from the next State. Mr. Wells observed, that as soon as Mr. Jefferson looked at the paper purporting to contain a statement of the electoral vote of the State of Georgia, his countenance changed, but that the decision and promptitude with which he acted on that occasion convinced him of that which he (a Federalist) and his party had always doubted, that is to say, Mr. Jefferson's decision of character, at least when his own interest was at hazard. Mr. Wells further stated, that if the votes of Georgia had not been thus counted, as it would have brought all the candidates into the house, Mr. Pinckney among the number. Mr. Jefferson could not have been elected President.

The same honorable member of Congress further stated, that some few years after receiving the above information from Mr. Wells, he became intimately acquainted with John Nicholas, who was one of the tellers referred to, and who had removed from Virginia into the western part of the State of New York. Mr. Nicholas gave to the honorable member the substance, not knowing that it had been previously derived from Mr. Wells. Mr. Nicholas was a warm personal and political friend of Mr. Jefferson, and declared that he never felt so astounded in his life as when he discovered the irregularity. He claimed some credit for the adroit manner in which he had managed Mr. Rutledge, so far as to obtain his consent to hand the paper to Mr. Jefferson without public explanation from the tellers, and which was effected by a conciliatory appeal to the magnanimity of the member from South Carolina."

Mr. Buchanan, the Editor of the Boston Courier, who never bore Mr. Jefferson any good will, but who is nevertheless a lover of truth and justice, has recently examined the original certificates of all the votes given at the election in 1801, of record in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and has found and published the following conclusive refutation of the collusion above imputed to Mr. Jefferson by the biographer of Burr:

Accurate transcript of the return from Georgia.

GEORGIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

LOUISVILLE, December 24, 1837.

List of Voters and Electors on behalf of the State of Georgia, authorized to vote for a President and a Vice President of the United States under the Constitution and an act passed and approved, March 1, 1792, entitled "An act relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the U. States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice President."

Gen'l. John Morrison of Burke, Dennis Smelt of Richmond, Henry Graybill of Hancock, David Blackshear of Washington.

Certified to be a true list of the electors of Georgia, under the directions of the Legislature of that State.

Witness my hand and the Executive Seal of the State, at Louisville, the day and year above mentioned.

JAS. JACKSON, Governor. (Seal.)

Test

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Sec'y.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

John Morrison, John Morrison,

Dennis Smelt, M. D. Dennis Smelt, M. D.

Henry Graybill, Henry Graybill,

David Blackshear, David Blackshear.

[Endorsed.]

We do certify the within to contain the names of the electors on behalf of the State of Georgia for a President and Vice President of the United States.

John Morrison, Henry Graybill, Dennis Smelt, David Blackshear.

Mr. Buchanan makes the following comment on the foregoing:

"If there be any informality in this return, it is in the form in which the vote is recorded. It is not stated, in the usual form, that there were four votes for Thomas Jefferson and four for Aaron Burr; but under the names of each of those candidates stand the names of the four electors. The certificate on the outside is certainly formal enough. It will be seen that the statement made to Mr. Davis, by the member of Congress now living, on the information of Mr. Wells, is not correct, because the return is authenticated by all the electors, on the outside of the envelope. Whether the informality of the record, if declared, would have been thought sufficient to set aside the votes, we cannot say; but no one can doubt that Mr. Jefferson ought to have announced it. It is beyond all doubt, that the four persons appointed electors did vote for Mr. Jefferson, but it is rather an uncommon mode of stating such a fact, to write, under the name of a candidate, the name of the persons who voted for him. There is an informality, but it is an informality of a character entirely different from that stated by Mr. Davis' authority. We have no such reverence for the name of Thomas Jefferson as to induce us to undertake an argument either for or against him, in this matter; but we thought that a case was presented by the testimony and the original certificate, that might be interesting to numerous readers among the elder portions of the community."

This expose will destroy whatever character for historical truth, the life of Aaron Burr may possess. The omission of the author of that work to refer to the official source in a matter of so much moment, denotes a culpable neglect of duty and excites the suspicion, that he was more zealous to fix a stigma on the reputation of Mr. Jefferson, than he was to ascertain the truth.

Robbery and Murder.—We learn from a source which we have no reason to doubt, that a horrible murder was committed during last week at a house a short distance this side of Springfield, in this State. We have the name of the person who lived in the house, but until the facts are fully ascertained by a regular investigation, we do not consider it our duty to mention it. The circumstances were as follows: A poor woman, with two children was travelling to Springfield, when night overtook her just as she reached the above named house, where she applied for lodging until morning which request was readily granted. A short time after, a gentleman on horseback arrived, and likewise asked permission to stay all night. After supper, the lady was showed to her chamber, where being wearied with travel, she soon fell asleep. She was aroused in the night by a noise which she thought resembled a person strangling, and immediately after she heard blood running on the floor. Her terror was great, but doubly increased when she heard some one in the adjoining room ask, "What shall we do with the old lady?" "Murder her to be sure," replied a second voice. "But the children?" inquired the first speaker; it will be hard to kill them."

"Well, then," said the second "we will let her go in the morning, but if not she must die." The lady had sufficient fortitude and presence of mind to appear to the murderers, when they entered her room, to be in a sound sleep. In the morning, they gave her breakfast, and suffered her to depart with her children:—She had not gone far when she met a man on foot, who stopped her, and enquired, where she had stayed the previous night? She replied, at the first house. What kind of people lived there? asked the man. They were very kind and good to me, she replied. The stranger passed on, and she had not proceeded far before a second man accosted her with "where she stayed last night?" By this time her suspicions were aroused, and she answered him in the same strain as she had replied to the first. He paused on, and she was met by a third, who proposed similar questions, and received similar answers. At length she arrived at Springfield, and lost no time in informing the proper authorities of all that she had seen and heard. A body of men were procured and proceeded to the house designated. The murderers were taken by surprise, and all secured. The house was then searched and the body of a murdered man found in the cellar and also the sum of \$13,000 was found, supposed to be the property of the victim.—Quincy (Ohio) Argus.

The editor of the Baltimore Transcript gives the following complimentary consolation, to all "new beginners" in the newspaper line:

"We look upon every new paper that is started, very much as we do upon every new murder that is committed. We think there is another man lost to every thing useful, lost to himself, lost to the world, and doomed to a purgatory from which malice cannot save him. We think that the last days of that man will be worse than the first!—but all must live and learn. We have become a little hardened to the business, but if we had life to go over again, we would rather adopt the trade of fishing for minnows with a pin-hook than that of publishing a paper in the United States."

CONGRESS.—In our last, we noticed the passage, by large majority, of Mr. Calhoun's first and second resolutions. The third and fourth were afterwards adopted by about the same vote. When the fifth of the series was under consideration, Mr. Clay spoke at large on the subject, and read the following resolutions, which he intended to offer at some future stage of the proceedings, and which he thought would cover the whole ground, reconcile conflicting views, and arrest the spirit of abolition in the North.

Resolved, That the institution of domestic slavery, as now existing in many of the States of this Confederacy, is subject to the exclusive power and control of those States respectively; and that no other State, nor the people of no other State, nor Congress, possess, or can rightfully exercise, any power or authority whatever to interfere, in any manner, therewith.

Resolved, That if any citizen of the U. States, regardless of the spirit of peace, harmony, and wisdom, which should ever animate the members of the Confederacy, and their respective citizens, shall present to the Senate any petition, touching the abolition of slavery in any of the States in which it exists, all such petitions shall be instantly rejected, without debate, and without further or other proceedings thereon, as relating to an object palpably beyond the scope of the constitutional power of Congress.

Resolved, That, when the District of Columbia was ceded, by the States of Virginia and Maryland to the United States, domestic slavery existed in both of those States, including the ceded territory; and that, as it still continues in both of them, it could not be abolished within the District without a violation of that good faith which was implied in the cession and in the acceptance of the territory; nor, unless compensation were made to the proprietors of slaves, without a manifest infringement of an amendment to the constitution of the United States; nor without exciting a degree of just alarm and apprehensions in the States recognizing slavery, far transcending, in mischievous tendency, any possible benefit which could be accomplished by the abolition.

Resolved, therefore, That it is the deliberate judgment of the Senate that the institution of domestic slavery ought not to be abolished within the District of Columbia, and it earnestly hopes that all sincere friends of the Union, and of harmony, and general tranquillity, will cease to agitate this disturbing question. But the Senate feels itself, at the same time, constrained, from a high sense of duty, in respect to the constitutional right of petition, to declare that it holds itself bound to receive and respectfully treat any petitions couched in decorous language, which may be presented by citizens of the United States, touching slavery within the District of Columbia.

Resolved, therefore, That upon the presentation of any such petitions, they shall be received, and referred to the appropriate committee.

Resolved, That it would be highly inexpedient to abolish slavery in Florida, the only Territory of the United States in which it now exists, because of the serious alarm and just apprehensions which would be thereby excited in the States maintaining that domestic institution; because the people of that Territory have not asked it to be done, and, when admitted into the Union, will be exclusively entitled to decide that question for themselves; and also, because it would be in violation of a solemn compromise, made at a memorable and critical period in the history of this country; by which, while slavery was prohibited north, it was admitted south of the line of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude.

Resolved, That no power is delegated, by the Constitution, to Congress, to prohibit, in or between the States tolerating slavery, the sale and removal of such persons as are held in slavery by the laws of those States.

Resolved, That, whilst the Senate, with painful regret has seen the perseverance of certain citizens of the United States in the agitation of the abolition of domestic slavery, thereby creating distrust and discontent and dissension among the people of the United States who should ever cherish towards each other fraternal sentiments, it beholds, with the deepest satisfaction, every where prevailing an unshakable attachment to the Union, as the sure bulwark of the safety, liberty, and happiness of the people of the United States.

These resolutions are not before the Senate, but for the present, Mr. Clay offered a substitute for Mr. Calhoun's fifth resolution, which was, after much debate, adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the interference by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the abolition of slavery in the District, is endangering the rights and security of the People of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress designed to abolish slavery in this District would be a violation of the faith implied in the cessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the People of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union.

Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm and just apprehensions in the States maintaining that domestic institution; would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such territory who have been permitted to settle with and hold slaves, because the people of any such Territory have not asked for the abolition of slavery therein, and because that when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

The vote on the adoption of Mr. Clay's substitute was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Boston, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Lusk, Lytle, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, River, Rives, Robeson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sprague, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young.—38.

NAYS.—Messrs. Davis, Knight, McKean, Morris, Prentiss, Rogers, Smith, of Ind., Swift, Webster.—9.

When Mr. Calhoun's 6th resolution came up, Mr. Preston moved to lay it on the table, because it would bring up the question of the annexation of Texas, which he did not wish discussed incidentally, but fully, as it would be when his own resolutions for the annexation of Texas, should come up. Mr. Calhoun strenuously opposed the motion, but it was carried, 25 to 9. Thus is the subject disposed of, for the present.—The South having, certainly, no reason to complain of its strength in the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8.

DISTURBANCES ON THE NIAGARA FRONTIER.

As soon as the journal was read, a Message from the President of the United States, by his Private Secretary, was announced; and which, on motion, was immediately read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

In the highly excited state of feeling on the Northern frontier, occasioned by the disturbances in Canada, it was to be apprehended that cases of complaint might arise on the line dividing the United States from her Britannic Majesty's dominions. Every precaution was therefore taken on our part authorized by the existing laws; and as

the troops of the province were stationed on the Canada side, it was found that no serious danger to the rights of the United States would be incurred in making a large detachment of soldiers to take possession of a small island situated on the Niagara river, and which had been heretofore occupied by a hostile, though temporary invasion of our territory, producing the strongest feelings of resentment on the part of our citizens in the neighborhood and on the whole border line and that the disturbance previously existing had been alarmingly increased.

To guard against the possible recurrence of any similar act, I have thought it indispensable to call out a portion of the militia to be posted on that frontier. The demonstration herewith presented to Congress shows the character of the outrage committed, the measures taken in consequence of its occurrence, and the necessity for resorting to them. It will also be seen that the subject was immediately brought to the notice of the British Minister accredited to this country, and the proper steps taken on our part to obtain the fullest information of all the circumstances leading to and attendant upon the transaction, preparatory to a demand for reparation. I ask such appropriations as the circumstances in which our country is thus unexpectedly placed require.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, January 8, 1838.

(Here follows the deposition of the Captain of the Steam Boat Caroline, giving the particulars of her capture. These are essentially as stated in the accounts heretofore published. The only part which it is necessary to add is the following:—

And this deponent further says, that immediately after the Caroline was got into the current of the stream and abandoned, as before stated, her own lights were discovered upon the Canada shore, near Chippewa; and after sufficient time had elapsed to enable the boats to reach that shore, this deponent distinctly heard loud and vicious cheering at that point. That this deponent has no doubt that the individuals who boarded the Caroline were a part of the British force now stationed at Chippewa.

GILMAN APPLEBY.

Mr. Poinsett to Gen. Scott.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

January 3d, 1838.

Sir: You will repair, without delay, to the Canada frontier of the United States, and assume the military command there.

Herewith you will receive duplicate letters to the Governors of the States of New York and Vermont, requesting them to call into the service of the United States such a militia force as you may deem necessary for the defence of that frontier of the United States.

This power has been conferred to you in the full persuasion that you will use it discreetly, and extend the call only so far as circumstances may seem to require.

It is important that the troops called into the service should be, if possible, exempt from that state of excitement which the late violation of our territory has created, and you will therefore impress upon the Governors of those border States the propriety of selecting troops from a portion of the State distant from the theatre of action.

The Executive possesses no legal authority to employ the military force to restrain persons within its jurisdiction, and who ought to be under our control, from violating the laws, by making incursions into the territory of neighboring and friendly nations, with hostile intent. I can give you, therefore, no instructions on that subject; but request that you will use your influence to prevent such excursions, and to preserve the character of this Government for good faith and a proper regard for the rights of friendly Powers.

The militia will be called into the service for three months, unless sooner discharged; and in your requisitions you will designate the number of men, and take care that the officers do not exceed a due proportion.

It is deemed important that the administrative branch of the service should be conducted, wherever practicable, by officers of the regular army.

The disposition of the force, with regard to the points to be occupied, is confided to your discretion, military skill, and intimate knowledge of the country; and the amount of that force must depend upon the character and duration of the contest now going on in Canada, and the disposition now manifested by the people and the public authorities of that colony.

The President indulges a hope that outrages, similar to that which lately occurred at Schomberg, will not be repeated; and that you will be able to maintain the peace of that frontier without being called upon to use the force which has been confided to you.

Very respectfully, your most obedt servt.

(Signed) J. R. POINSETT.

Brvt. Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,

Washington City.

Mr. Poinsett to Gen. May.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

January 5, 1838.

Sir: The territory of the United States having been violated by a party of armed men from the Canada shore, and apprehensions being entertained, from the highly excited feeling of both parties, that similar outrages may lead to an invasion of our soil, the President has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by law, and call out such a militia force as may be deemed necessary to protect the frontiers of the U. States.

I am, in consequence, instructed by the President to request you will call into the service of the United States, and place under the command of Brevet Major General Scott, such militia force as he may require to be employed on the Canada frontier, for the purpose herein set forth.

Very respectfully, your most obedt servt.

J. R. POINSETT.

His Excellency W. L. MARCY,

Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.

(Name to his Excellency SILEAS H. JENNINGS,

Governor of Vermont, Montpelier, Vermont.)

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, Jan. 5, 1838.

Sir: By the direction of the President of the United States, I have the honor to communicate to you a copy of the evidence furnished to this Department of an extraordinary outrage committed from Her Britannic Majesty's province of Upper Canada, on the persons and property of citizens of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the State of New York. The destruction of the property, and annexation of citizens of the United States on the soil of New York, at the moment when, as is well known to you, the President was anxiously endeavoring to allay the excitement, and earnestly seeking to prevent any unfortunate occurrences on the frontier of Canada, has produced upon his mind the most painful emotions of surprise and regret. It will necessarily form the subject of a demand for redress upon Her Majesty's Government. This communication is made to you under the expectation that, through your instrumentality, an early explanation may be obtained from the authorities of Upper Canada of all the circumstances of the transaction; and that, by your advice to those authorities, such decisive precautions may be used as will render the perpetration of similar acts hereafter impossible. Not doubting the disposition of the Government of Upper Canada to do its duty in punishing the aggressors and preventing future outrages, the President, notwithstanding, has deemed it necessary to order a sufficient force on the frontier to repel any attempt of a like character, and to make known to

you that if it should become necessary to employ force for the effect of the restoration of the peace, the United States will be ready to support the measures of the United States.

I take this occasion to assure you the sincere regard of my distinguished administration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

To Henry A. Fox, Esq. Secy. of State.

A few considerable objections to which a number of resolutions have been made, in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the proposed annexation of Texas, have been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

From the New York Sun, Jan. 13.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

The most important intelligence which we find in the western papers received by the Albany mail last evening, is the official report of Col. McNabb, of the capture and destruction of the Caroline, showing that the boat was captured by his orders; and thus devolving upon the general government the duty of requiring satisfaction therefor. The Toronto Patriot contains a very particular account of the transaction, which is correctly reported, places the matter in a more reprehensible light than the official account. Accompanying the same are several affidavits, relating to some very improbable events said to have occurred at the American shore previous to and during the attack upon the Caroline. The names of several who were engaged in the expedition are mentioned with commendation by the Patriot, for the bravery they displayed in the affair! Among these are the names of Capt. McCormick, formerly the commander of a steamboat on Lake Ontario. The expedition, it appears, was commanded by "Capt. Drew of the royal navy." The number of "pirates" killed is set down at two or three. A press for room obliges us to limit our extracts from the report to Mr. Nabb's letter to the Hon. Thomas A. J. Adams, A. D. C.

Head Quarter,

Chippewa, 30th Dec. 1837.

Saturday, morning, 3 o'clock.

Sir—I have the honor to report for the information of his Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, that having received positive information that the pirates and rebels at Navy Island had purchased a steamboat called the Caroline in England, and intended to invade this country, and being assured in my information yesterday by the last (which sailed under British colors) appearing at the Island, I determined upon cutting her out, and having sent Capt. Drew, of the Royal Navy, in a most gallant manner with a crew of volunteers (whose names I shall hereafter mention) performed this dangerous service, which was handsomely effected.

In consequence of the swift current it was found to be impossible to get the vessel over to the pier, and it was therefore necessary to cut her in. Her colors are in my possession.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

A. N. MCNABB.

Col. Commanding.

P. S. We have two or three wounded—and I regret about the same number killed.

A. N. MCNABB.

The correspondent of the Albany Argus, under date of Niagara Falls, 6th inst., says as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon the British opened upon Navy Island a smart cannonading and bombardment. It continued for three or four hours. The Islanders appeared to bear it very well, reserving their ammunition for more effective purposes. Very little if any execution could have been done. The gun seem to have been badly managed, as only shots did not even hit the Island, were falling short and some passing entirely by the Island. This morning all is again quiet. The day is beautiful and serene; certainly if the British attack the Islanders at all, for the present they will do it to day."

P. S. It is now half past 12 P. M.—

attack yet."

Buffalo papers of the 6th speak of the cannonading on the 5th, and anticipated either, if not decisive, hostilities on the 6th. Meanwhile, effective measures had been taken by Gen. Burt, under the general order of the Executive of the State, which had been received at Buffalo, for the protection of the frontier. A requisition had been made on the keeper of the arsenal at Buffalo for 500 stand of arms, powder, &c. The U. S. Marshall had proceeded to Schomberg with a view to cut off all communications between that place and Navy Island.

The Governor of Michigan has issued a proclamation cautioning the citizens of the State against violating the neutrality of the U. S. from which we infer that there is some ground for the reports respecting Dr. Doan's operation in the neighborhood of Malden.

We also learn from a Buffalo paper that Col. Sutherland has visited Cleveland (Ohio) where he was received with great enthusiasm, and addressed a large public assembly in favor of the Canadian Patriots. His success may be surmised from the following paragraph from the Cleveland Herald and Gazette:

"Squirrel Hunt."—We learn that "grand squirrel hunt," under the direction of Col. Sutherland, is organizing in this city. Some 40 or 50 persons have already joined the party. The "hunt" is expected to consist of three hundred acres of land out of certain "Clergy Reserves," and of a hundred dollars in silver. So say reports.

In the Pennsylvania Convention on Tuesday evening, while a member was speaking against an amendment restricting extraordinary expenses of the Legislature, adducing cases where such outlays were necessarily contingent and uncontrollable, he observed—"Its stock of fuel might be exhausted, and its candles go out—"

this instant all its gas lights were extinguished, as if by magic. The singular coincidence produced much amusement.

Nat. Gazette.

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Charlotte:

Friday, January 24, 1838.

Several communications are on hand, which shall be attended to as soon as we can make room.

Our advertising columns, the Report of the Board of Auditors for Mecklenburg county.

Our readers from the National Intelligencer of the 17th inst., that the Finance Committee of the Senate had reported a bill concerning the project of the Administration, varying considerably from the sub-Treasury scheme of the late administration, and by so much the more exceptionable as it relates from that scheme. The bill is said to be of great length. The following is a summary of its principal provisions:

First. Certain rooms in the new Treasury Building, with safe and vaults, are to constitute the Treasury of the United States.

Second. The Mint and Branch Mints are also to be public depositories of the public monies.

Third. Certain special depositories are to be created, viz. in Charleston, New York and Boston, and officers to be appointed therefor, to be called Receivers-General, with salaries, &c.

Fourth. In certain cases, collectors of public moneys may make special deposits in banks, the key upon such deposits to be retained by the depositing officer.

Fifth. Many provisions are proposed, by bond and otherwise, for the security of money in the hands of those officers.

Sixth. Exclusive specie payments, for all dues and debts to Government, to be required after a certain time; say, four or six years hence.

Mr. Holton: The Male Academy of this place was opened for the reception of pupils on the 5th inst. under the superintendence of the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth. I presume the qualifications of this gentleman are too well known to require any eulogies from the hands of any one.

At the same time, in justice to him, permit me to say that I was present on Monday morning at the opening of the school, witness the manner in which the students are to be taught, rules adopted, &c.—and was much pleased with the order of arrangement—every thing seemed to be conducted upon an approved system, showing clearly that the Teacher perfectly understands every thing connected with the duties of his station. I have been present since (with several others) heard recitations from various classes, and all concur in the opinion that the pupils acquitted themselves with great credit, and the manner in which the recitations were conducted clearly evinced to the minds of those present, that the Teacher has a thorough knowledge of what he has undertaken to do.

This institution is yet in its infancy, but with such a Teacher at its head, it will soon present claims to the community difficult to resist. The spirit of education is much excited, the people seem to have waked up to the subject and are disposed to encourage men whose abilities are a sure guaranty to success. The opportunity now presents itself to parents and guardians of giving their children a good education and have them at the same time under their own control—would it not be better to embrace the opportunity, than to say—"I will send some other time, I am unable to pay for educating my child unless done upon a cash scale."

Have you thought of the expense incurred by sending your children from home? The time has now arrived when we have it in our power to have our children educated by one, whose life has been spent in acquiring information, and who delights in imparting it to the rising generation. When I see such a man at the head of an institution located at our own doors, I must say we should feel very grateful. There are between 30 and 40 students.

A SUBSCRIBER.

AUTHENTIC FROM FLORIDA.
Extract of a letter received in this City from an Officer of the Army, dated
"FORT GARDNER, Dec. 31, 1837."
"The 1st brigade, under the command of Colonel Taylor, reached this, a few hours since, from Lake Oke-cho-bee, where it encountered the Indians, and, after a severe and bloody battle which lasted several hours, the Indians were driven in every direction, leaving 10 dead on the ground, and no doubt they bore off many others that were killed. Their position was of the strongest, as we had to pass three-quarters of a mile up to our knees in mud and water to reach them in a cypress thicket. Our loss was severe, as we had 27 killed and 110 wounded. Killed, Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, Captain Swearingen, and Lieutenant Brook and Center, of the regular Army, and Colonel Gentry, of the Missouri volunteers, and many officers wounded, but I hope not dangerously. We captured some 200 or 300 cattle and 90 or 100 horses from the Indians the day after the battle."

The following letter, received in a newspaper slip by mail, adds some further particulars of the action referred to in the above letter:

From the New Orleans Bulletin.
The following extract of a letter written by Colonel Davenport, gives fully the particulars of the battle fought by the troops under the command of Colonel Taylor, against the Indians headed by Sam Jones.

FORT GARDNER, 31st Dec.
ON THE KENTINER.
Hearing that Sam Jones, with the Miccasquies, were not far off, we left a small command to go on with the work, and went in pursuit of him; after a journey of about 30 miles, we found him in the Oke Ochee Lake on the 25th instant, in a cypress swamp, fronted by a slough almost impassable, but it was necessary to cross it to reach him. This slough was nearly half a mile wide, and, in going through it, the men were frequently up to their waists in mud. A disposition for battle was soon made, and the troops marched forward, and when within about 80 to 100 yards of the cypress swamp, the Indians commenced a furious attack and kept it up for one hour, returning three times to the attack, but being driven the third time, they gave way, leaving part of their dead on the field, and much of their plunder.

Officers and soldiers, in all, killed, 27, and 110 wounded. The Indians left on the field 9 killed; it may be presumed they carried off a portion of their dead; we have but little doubt that their loss was fully as great as ours in proportion to the number they had in battle, which was estimated between 300 and 500; our force was upwards of 800 men.

MAINE.—Edward Kent elected Governor by the People.—A letter in the Portland Evening Advertiser, dated Augusta, Jan. 6th, says—"I understand that the Chairman of the Committee on the Governor's votes, will report on Monday morning to the House, and substantially as follows: That the whole number of votes for Governor, which have been legally and constitutionally returned and allowed, is 98,643, that the number necessary to constitute an election is 34,322, that Edward Kent has 34,430,

that Gerrard Parker has 43,350, and also persons have 299, and that Edward Kent having received 290 votes more than all other persons voted for, is constitutionally elected Governor of the State of Maine.

IN THESE HARD TIMES?

WE think it the duty of every man to use every laudable exertion to make a support for his family. Taking this view of the matter, we have recently purchased in the cities of Philadelphia and New York a general assortment of

MEDICINES.

and the same are just received. We are now prepared to furnish our friends with any article in this line of common use. All orders will be attended to, if they come from a proper source.

In purchasing our Stock, we have not been unmindful of those who believe in the superiority of the **Botanic Practice**. We have a general assortment in this line also, and will be glad to sell to our friends at any time.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.
Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1838.

N. B. J. D. Boyd will give his particular attention to this business whenever called on to do so. Prescriptions from Physicians will meet with prompt attention. Families can be supplied at short notice, with the various preparations commonly wanted.

Lost or Mislaid.

THREE notes of hand, given to James Davis, dec'd., before his death, are not now to be found among his papers, viz: Two notes on John Coltharp for \$50 each, one due 25th December, 1837, the other the 25th December, 1838; one do. on Peter Key for \$32, given on the 11th day of February, 1837, and due about the 1st of January, 1838. All persons are forewarned trading for said notes, as the payment of them has been stopped.

JAS. H. DAVIS, Executor.
Jan. 23, 1838.

Take Particular Notice!

SPORTSMEN!!
THE celebrated imported horse Rolando, will be in Charlotte by the 20th February next, and will run for a small amount any, from two to five hundred dollars—a gainst any horse raised in this or any other State. Gentlemen wishing to try his bottom can have a chance from a single dash, to a four mile heat, by carrying weight for size. Rolando is but 8 years old this spring and is seeking a shade, he is fond of a cool place—the horse that beats him may repose uninterrupted the rest of his days.

JNO. W. SIMMONS.
Jan. 23, 1838.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me, executed by H. D. W. Alexander, I will proceed to sell at the Courthouse, on Tuesday of the County Court, the 23d instant, the following property:

Several tracts of land, lying on Mallard Creek, known as the Andrew Wallace and Peter Steel tracts, &c.

7 LIKELY NEGROES.
All his Household and Kitchen Furniture, One Four Wheel Carriage. One small Wagon. One Horse and a good Milch Cow & Calf, and several other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

DAN ALEXANDER.
Jan. 9, 1838.

Postponement.

The above Sale is postponed until the Tuesday of the Superior Court, (the 20th day of February next.)

DAN ALEXANDER, Trustee.
Jan. 23, 1838.

Valuable Negro

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at January Session, 1838, I will expose to public sale for Cash, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, a likely negro boy by the name of **GEORGE** who has been confined in the Jail of this County since the 9th December, 1836.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
Jan. 22, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of A. Coburn, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle immediately, as no indulgence will be given; and those having claims will please present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. H. STEWART, Executor.
S. A. COBURN.

Jan. 24, 1838.

Lost by Mail.

BETWEEN Charlotte, N. C. and Mc-Lemmonville, Tenn., the right hand end of a Twenty Dollar Note on the Bank of the United States, payable at Fayetteville in John W. Sandford No. 488, Letter B, W. McIlwaine, Cashier, N. Biddle, President. The letter was mailed the 17th April, 1836.

WM. REED.
Jan. 24, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Goodlake and Henry Abby, is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.
Jan. 23, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL those in arrears for their taxes, are requested to come forward and pay them up during Court week or they may expect to pay costs.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
Jan. 19, 1838.

A REPORT
Of the Board of Auditors, for the County of Mecklenburg, at January Term, 1838.

THE Board of Auditors for your County, deem it their duty to make a partial report of their investigation of the Financial Situation of your County at this time, and hope to make a more full report of their investigation at October Term next, in compliance with the law creating a Board of Auditors.

The Board of Auditors beg leave to suggest to the Worshipful Court, that from the investigation made by them, that the Jail Tax for the year 1837 may be dispensed with; and therefore recommend to the Worshipful Court not to lay a tax for that purpose; as there are funds in the hands of the disbursing officer, (the Sheriff,) to pay off all contracts made for Public Buildings, &c.

The Board of Auditors further suggest to the Worshipful Court, that the County Tax may be reduced to Five Cents on the hundred dollars valuation on lands and real estate, and that only Ten Cents be laid on the poll for the present, as there are funds fully sufficient in the hands of the disbursing officer, (the Sheriff,) to pay off all County claims now due, or probably will be made for the next year.

The Board further suggests to your Worship, to lay the Poor Tax at what it was last year, viz: Three cents on the hundred dollars valuation of land and real estate, and Six cents on the polls. This will be sufficient for the support of the poor, together with what is due from John Sloan, former Sheriff and his security, which will be collected and paid over next April term, to the Wardens of the Poor.

The Board further suggests to your Worship, to make some other regulation relative to the Patrol Tax, than heretofore made. This is a subject of complaint in many sections of the county, and on inquiry perhaps might be dispensed with; this, however, we are not fully satisfied should be done at the present time, but only wish to bring the matter before the Worshipful Court, for their consideration and enquiry.

The Board, in passing on vouchers presented to them for settlement with the disbursing officers of the county, have viewed many of them to be unlawful and entirely too much for the services rendered the county by the individuals to whose benefit they have been granted. We therefore do suggest to your Worship the necessity of being very particular in making orders for extra services; and by all means ascertain whether the claims are lawful or not. The Board, for the high regard which they have for the Court's orders, have passed on and allowed vouchers which they were not entirely satisfied were lawful, but finding they had been paid by the proper disbursing officers of the county, and some of the persons paid had removed out of the State, and some of them dead, would, by rejecting them, consequently have subjected the disbursing officers of your county to great loss, or the Board would perhaps have rejected many of these vouchers.

The Board further states to your Worship, that if the disbursing officer of your county does his duty, all the claims against the county may be settled and paid off by him before the Board makes their Annual Report. This is hoped and expected from the disbursing officer by the Board.

The Board further states to your Worship, that they will see that all claims are attended to and paid off, and particularly the settlement with the disbursing officer and the contractors for the Jail, be closed and paid off as soon as possible. This settlement has been of too long standing for the credit of the county, and this debt ought to have been paid off by the proper disbursing officer before this time, as there are and were, funds fully sufficient in his hands for that purpose.

The Board further suggests and requests your Worship to make an order to compel the former Auditors to deposit the Books containing their settlements with the disbursing officers of your county, in the Register's Office, for the inspection of the acting Board, to refer to in their settlement with officers yet to be settled with, and also for public inspection.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Board of Auditors for the county of Mecklenburg, N. C.

...ally executed at this Office